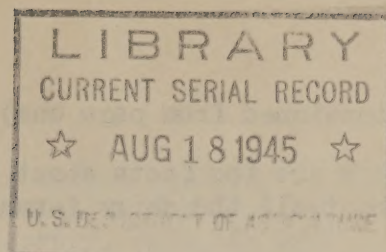


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War Food Administration
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
June 6, 1945



AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS The principal objectives of the conservation program in the dairy regions has been, from the first, more and better hay and pasture. They are interwoven with better soil fertility — both as effect and as cause.

More and better hay and pasture are, in plain English, more and better clover and alfalfa. The soil has to be built up with lime and minerals if these legumes are to thrive, and they in turn are the best of the soil-building crops.

Increasingly over the last 20 or 30 years the realization has grown that real economy in dairy production in the Northeast is impossible without these crops — and in abundance.

Slowly, over these years, the research workers, and here and there a farmer of an inventive and exploring type of mind, have been finding out how best to raise and handle legumes. That job isn't all done yet. There is still more to be learned about how to raise them, and very much more to be learned about how to cure and store and feed.

That research is moving forward rapidly. Already any farmer who wants to raise these crops can get the knowledge. Advances from here on will reduce the number of failures, will improve the quality of the hay and the skill with which pastures are managed and, especially important, will reduce the labor required by the operations.

The future knowledge will make that which is already practical more practical.

The knowledge already gained, however, has been adopted slowly, except in the areas of particularly favorable soils where relatively little difficulty was involved.

When the AAA conservation program began general operation in 1936 in the Northeast, more clover and alfalfa was a natural and principal objective.

Any evidence as to the progress that has been made by farmers with the combined help of all agencies is significant to anyone who is concerned with the future of dairying in this region.

It takes other things besides lots of top-quality home-grown feed, produced at low cost, for successful dairying. It takes good cows, good breeding, control of diseases, good handling. But that high-quality, home-grown feed is the foundation of a lasting and thriving dairy industry.

The first definite evidence that I have seen as to how fast progress is being made was reported last week from Connecticut.

This evidence consisted of reports from 300-odd dairy farms that the county Triple-A offices had received. An effort was made to make these a fair sample of all the dairy farms. Of course, it's pretty hard to be sure about that.

(continued next page)

(continued from page one)

Here are the facts about these 300-odd farms and, so far as they are a sample, about all the dairy farms in Connecticut.

First, they are raising half again as much clover and alfalfa as they were in 1940. Second, they have twice as much fertilized pasture as in 1940. That's the rate of progress. Now, how much of these foundations of good dairying do they have?

On the average, on each of these farms, big and little, there are 23 acres of seeded clover and alfalfa and 12 acres of fertilized pasture.

These acreages may seem small to farmers in regions with big tillable areas. But the real question is, how large are they as compared with the need?

To try to get an answer to that, I have had to do some estimating. Judging from the milk payments made last year, the average commercial dairy in Connecticut has somewhere around 21 milking cows.

If that is true, and if these are average farms, they need home-grown feed for 21 cows and whatever young stock they are raising.

Not everybody agrees, but about the most common figure for the acres of top-quality hay and pasture needed for the best dairying is 3 acres to the cow.

Of course, many more cows than that can be, and often are, kept. But as a rule, that means big grain bills -- costly milk production. It pays if the price of milk is high enough, but it can't stand up under sharp competition.

That 3 acres per cow ideally includes at least 2 acres of clover and alfalfa. With that -- particularly if part of the clover is ladino -- around 6 months of first-quality pasture is available. There is nothing that cuts milk costs like plenty of that kind of pasture.

And that acreage can provide plenty of good hay -- hay that will grow better and better over the years as the newer methods of curing develop.

On a 3-acres-per-cow basis, Connecticut has about half enough legume hay and improved pasture. The job of building a sound foundation for dairy success is half done. If Connecticut is a sample of the Northeast, that job is half done in the Northeast.

Here is another figure that interests me. If Connecticut can continue to make progress at the same rate that it has gone ahead in the last 4 years, it will take 8 years more to get the job completely finished.

Perhaps total completion isn't a practical goal. Perhaps the best we can hope for, land and farmers being as diverse as they are, is 80 or 90 percent completion. If that is true, it may be possible to attain reasonable completion in 6 or 7 years.

Whichever way you prefer to figure it, to me these facts are mighty encouraging. The half that has already been done has been a great help in getting the increases in milk production that were needed for the war. If we can go ahead at the speed of the last 4 years -- and there is every reason to believe we shall -- that progress will give our dairying a firm footing to meet whatever trials the days beyond the war may bring. --Radio Transcription, A. W. Manchester, Director, Northeast Division, AAA, June 7, 1945, Station WBZ, Boston, Mass.

CROP INSURANCE GETS
UNDERWAY IN THREE
STATES ON WINTER WHEAT

Yields and rates, and listing procedure will be reviewed in State offices at meetings scheduled for Pennsylvania, June 11-12; New Jersey, June 13; and New York, June 14. Representatives of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Regional AAA office, State AAA office personnel, State AAA committees, and the State FCIC Director will attend.

Before long county committees will have the important job of drawing up a sales plan and selecting and training sales agents. J. Carl Wright, Manger, FCIC, points out that every wheat producer in wheat insurance counties could be contacted personally and told of the all-risk protection given him under Federal crop insurance.

The sales campaign is of utmost importance. Printed materials will be furnished to assist salesmen and will include a manual giving salesmen the latest tips on selling insurance and an illustrated folder describing crop insurance protection.

NEW YORK SCHEDULES
MEETINGS FOR COMMITTEEMEN

Six Regional meetings for county AAA committeemen and county office personnel are scheduled to be held in New York State during June at Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss such subjects as: developments of 1946 program planning, a general discussion of use of funds, relationships with other agencies or groups in the development of AAA programs, and similar topics. It is not planned to have a detailed discussion of procedures.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J.
BEGINS AAA NEWSLETTER
TO COMMITTEEMEN

What They Say About It - "With this issue we begin a monthly newsletter for county and community committeemen, with which we hope to keep you better informed of the activities of Triple-A in the county, State, and in the Nation. Items will be brief, but additional information regarding them will be on file in the office. We suggest you keep these letters for reference."

What H. L. Manwaring, Assistant Director, Says to George Stevens, County Chairman- "The privilege was just now afforded me of reading the first issue of 'Monmouth County AAA News.' It's great. I'll bet your committeemen will say so too. Please accept my congratulations on a fine job."

SEED HARVESTING
PRACTICE INCLUDED
IN PROGRAM BULLETINS

The 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program bulletins, NER-910, for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have been amended by adding the practice for harvesting legume hay seed. A payment of \$3.50 per acre will be made for harvesting alfalfa, red clover, or alsike clover seed. To qualify for payment the seed must be threshed during the program year. The amount which may be earned for this practice is limited only to the producer's ability to carry it out.

* * *

---Producers' ceiling prices for the 1945 wheat crop have been increased 3-1/8 cents a bushel, OPA has announced. The increase is calculated to reflect parity and is required by law.

QUOTA RESTRICTIONS
ON FARM MACHINERY
EASED FOR JUNE

Quota restrictions on the production of farm machinery up to July 1, when all such restrictions on the industry under L-257-c will be removed, have been eased for the month of June according to the War Production Board.

A number of producers, WPB said, have reported they are ready to go ahead now and, in light of the pressing need for farm machinery, it has been decided to permit them to do so.

As of May 31, 1945, WPB said, any producer who has no quota for an item or who has completed his quota may make and ship additional quantities of that item before July 1, 1945, without regard to his quota. This means that the quotas are no longer effective.

EFFECT OF NEW FREIGHT
RATES UNCERTAIN

Government transportation authorities at this time won't even make a guess of the effect on farmers of the recent Interstate Commerce Commission order

equalizing class freight rates east of the Rocky Mountains. Becoming effective in August, the order does not change commodity rates, under which most farm products move.

The equalization will be brought about by increasing rates 10 percent in the Eastern territory on class freight -- mostly manufactured articles in less-than-carload lots -- and reducing them 10 percent in the Southern and Western territory east of the Rockies.

Some observers see the possibility that the change in rates will encourage industrial development in the West and South. Over a period of years, they reason, this might help farmers in those areas by providing more non-farm employment, which would (1) create a larger home market for dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and other farm produce, and (2) ease the pressure of population on the land. Such a result could become effective only gradually over a long period of years.

FARM SAFETY WEEK
JULY 22 - 28

President Truman has issued a Proclamation designating the week of July 22 as National Farm Safety Week. The purpose of the week is to call attention to the farm and farm

home accidents, and fire problems and to create an interest in correcting these conditions.

Newspapers, radio programs, magazine stories and posters are to be used in publicizing the dangers on farms and in farm homes.

Sufficient copies of the poster and Presidential Proclamation have been ordered to supply one copy for each county. The copies required will be sent direct to State offices for county distribution early in July.

* * *

---The production output of both the average farm worker and the factory employee has increased greatly during the war. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that agricultural production per farm employee in 1944 was 35 percent above 1939 compared with an increase of 33 percent per worker for industrial production.

1945 WHEAT The War Food Administration has announced details of the
LOANS ANNOUNCED commodity loan program to support the price of 1945 crop
 wheat at a level reflecting 90 percent of parity or a national
average of approximately \$1.38 a bushel on a farm loan basis. Loan rates
announced a year ago on 1944 crop wheat reflected a national average of about
\$1.35 a bushel. Farm loan rates in the Northeast Region are: New York, \$1.55;
New Jersey, \$1.56; and Pennsylvania, \$1.53 - \$1.59 varying by counties.

If the parity price of wheat advances more than one cent a bushel before July 1,
1945, an adjustment will be made in the new loan rates, according to the Com-
modity Credit Corporation which makes the loans to farmers through county
committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Other details of the program:

Loans to Farmers: Loans will be made to farmers on a note-and-chattel mortgage
basis for wheat stored on farms and on the basis of a note-and-loan agreement
when stored in approved warehouses.

Terminal Loan Rates: Loan values at Northeast terminal markets are as follows:
No. 1 soft red and soft white wheat -- Philadelphia, \$1.70; Baltimore, \$1.70;
Albany, \$1.71; and Buffalo, \$1.71.

Eligible Wheat: Wheat produced in 1945 grading U.S. No. 3 or better, or grading
U.S. No. 4 or No. 5 because of test weight only, will be eligible for loan.
Loans will vary from the basic rate of \$1.38 per bushel at the farm to take into
account location, grade, and quality.

Storage Payment: No storage payment shall be made in advance at the time any
farm-stored loan is made but a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel shall be
earned by the producer if the wheat is delivered to CCC on or after April 30,
1946. Last year a 7-cents per bushel storage allowance was advanced at the
time a farm-stored loan was made.

Loan Period: Loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on
April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

CONSTRUCTION ORDER REVISED Up to \$1,000 may now be spent during a calendar
 year on an individual farm for the construction
of farm service buildings and facilities. This slightly higher dollar exemption
for farm construction is permitted by a recent amendment to WPB's Order L-41.
Maintenance and repair costs on farm service buildings remain unlimited.

A separate exemption of \$1,000 per calendar year for construction, maintenance,
and repair is now allowed each farmhouse designed for one-family occupancy.
This includes maintenance and repair, and new construction and remodeling costs.

Formerly, the farm had a total construction exemption of \$1,000 which in-
cluded the farmhouse. While any amount could be spent in the past for main-
tenance and repair of farmhouses, only \$200 could be spent annually for new
construction without obtaining WPB approval.

* * *

--- The harvest of corn in Argentina for the 1944-45 crop year is forecast
at only 121 million bushels, which would be only about one-third of last year's
crop. Because of unfavorable weather, yields per acre may hit a record low.
As a result, the amount of corn available for export from Argentina this
season will be only one-fourth to one-half as much as normal.

VERMONT TO HOLD
CONFERENCE FOR STATE
& COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN

Plans for a State AAA conference June 12-13 for State and county committees have been announced. A large part of the conference will be devoted to a review of plans and proposals for the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for Vermont.

Some of the other highlights of the meeting are speeches by O. V. Wells, BAE Economist, "The Farmers' Postwar Market"; George Dykhuizen, popular U.V.M. philosopher; A. W. Manchester, Regional Director, "The AAA in War and Peace"; Fred Nutter, Maine AAA Chairman, "As Maine Goes"; H. W. Soule, Vermont AAA Executive Assistant, "Other People's Money."

While these "high powered folks" decide on the big issues, "the people who DO the work," the AAA county office secretaries, will also have a conference on better ways and means of getting the job done. Their conference will be held on June 12-13 also and will include a round table discussion by Bertha D. Saunders, Ruth F. Sinclair, and Irene Abell of various county office jobs, a speech by H. L. Manwaring, Assistant Regional Director, on "Benefits of AAA to Society;" a discussion of "Working Relationships" by A. F. Heald, Deputy Executive Assistant; talk on "The AAA Looks Ahead," speaker to be announced; discussions on public relations, JMT proposals and demonstration by Mrs. Sinclair and Dorothy Howard.

CUT CLOVER WFA is urging farmers to cut the first crop of red clover early
HAY EARLY enough to allow maximum seed production from the second crop.
Despite the rush to plant field crops -- delayed by a wet spring --
the usual haying schedule should be maintained if at all possible.

Besides allowing time for vitally needed seed production from summer growth, early cutting will assure better protein content in hay.

U.S. farmers would have planted 20 percent more alfalfa and clover seed this year if sufficient seed had been available. Allied requirements may be as much as 30 million pounds of legume seed, of which 20 million is red clover.

Unless 1945 production is larger than now indicated, however, and unless much of this seed reaches dealers, the quantity of seed that can be spared for export will have to be reduced. Clover seed is badly needed to aid food production in areas where food and feed stocks have been depleted by war.

PRESIDENT URGES President Truman has called on every American to help
MORE VICTORY GARDENS swell the nation's food supply by: (1) Growing a
victory garden -- whether it be in the backyard, in a
community or company employee plot, or on the farm; (2) Growing larger and
better gardens and seeing them through to the harvest; (3) Preserving food
at home or in a community canning center. Civilian supplies of commercially
canned fruits and vegetables are now at the lowest point of the war, and next
winter will be one-fourth less than last year; (4) Conserving food in every
possible way -- wasting not an ounce.

Regional meetings to increase participation in the victory garden program are being held this month at Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis, and New York City. Representatives from State AAA Committees have been invited to attend the meeting in New York on June 7 which is to be held for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware.

PLAN FOR OPERATION OF
1945 INTERMEDIATE POTATO
PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

It is planned to conduct price support operations on the 1945 crop of intermediate potatoes in a manner similar to the program developed in 1944. As in 1944, it is the responsibility of AAA to establish a State Potato Committee, the chairman of which is to be a member of the State AAA Committee. Members of the committee should represent such interested agencies or groups as: Potato producers, Office of Supply, potato buyers and processors, Extension Service, State Department of Markets, transportation agencies, etc. Area or county potato committees will be designated where desirable.

Potato committee responsibility will include encouragement of orderly marketing through normal channels; assisting with diversion programs and finding additional outlets when surpluses exist; recommending fair schedules of marketing charges in regard to hauling, grading, bags, bagging, loading, inspecting, and selling; certification of dealers; arrangements for adequate inspection services; recommending the period of price support; making estimates of probable percentages of the various grades of potatoes in the 1944 crop.

Probably one of the most important functions of the Potato Committee will be that of informing growers and dealers of provisions of the intermediate potato price support program.

Growers and dealers should be fully acquainted with the provisions of the price support program, particularly as it applies to lower grades of potatoes. No support for these grades was announced when 1945 potato goal announcements were made. Support for lower grades was recently added with the requirement that all higher grades in the lot harvested must also be offered at the support price before purchases of the lower grades will be made. This insures price support to the grower at not less than 90% of parity on the entire crop in the event that support prices will not be realized for all grades in the lot as harvested. It should be pointed out to growers, however, that when the market price of higher grades is somewhat above the support level, this may constitute a return of 90% of parity or better on the entire crop.

Meetings and other means of publicity should be used to bring these facts to the attention of growers and dealers. Examples used should be based on local prices and the expected percentages of the grades for the area in 1945, and should include the value, if any, of lower grades for local uses.

Price support operations consisting of purchase and diversion will be conducted by the Office of Supply. Purchases will be made from growers, association of farmers and certified dealers. The 1945 support prices for intermediate potatoes as announced May 18 are as follows for States of the Northeast Region:

B A S I C			P R I C E S		
State	District	Variety	July	Aug.	Sept.
Conn.	All	All	-	\$2.20	\$2.25
Mass.	All	All	-	2.20	2.25
N.J.	All	Prem. (1)	\$2.15	2.20	2.25
N.J.	All	Other	2.15	2.20	2.20
N.Y.	Long Island	Prem. (1)	2.15	2.20	2.25
N.Y.	Long Island	Other	2.15	2.20	2.20
N.Y.	Other	All	-	2.15	2.15
Penna.	All	All	-	2.15	2.15
R.I.	All	All	-	2.20	2.25

(1) Premium varieties include Sebago, Katahdin, and Chippewa.

(continued from page 7)

These are basic prices per 100 pounds for U.S. No. 1 grade potatoes, in new bags or in used bags of uniform appearance, thoroughly cleaned, mended and turned, plain or reprinted with a brand customarily used by the participant, sacked and loaded f.o.b. carrier in car lots.

For potatoes sacked in used bags other than renovated bags as described above, a deduction of 10 cents per hundredweight will be applicable.

For U.S. Commercial grade containing less than 80 percent U.S. No. 1 quality, a deduction of 40 cents per 100 pounds from the basic prices will apply. Eighty percent of U.S. No. 1 quality means that 80 percent of the potatoes in the lot shall grade U.S. No. 1 with respect to all grade factors without tolerance for defects.

For U.S. No. 2 grade or U.S. No. 1 grade size B, a deduction of 50 percent of the applicable support price for U.S. No. 1 grade will be made. However, the offer to deliver must include all the higher grades in the unit as harvested. WFA reserves the right to refuse to accept any potatoes from which the higher grades have been sorted out and only the lower grades are offered. Mixed cars may be accepted.

As used in this schedule the U.S. standard grades are not applicable to potatoes especially packed so as to barely meet minimum grade requirements, by removal of the best quality or most desirable sizes.

"F.O.B. carrier at shipping point" means that the seller is responsible for placing potatoes sold on board a through carrier at point of shipment, in suitable shipping condition. By "suitable shipping condition" is meant a condition which, under normal transportation service and conditions, will assume delivery without abnormal deterioration at destination.

Where any local services included in such base prices are not performed by the producer actual returns to producers from price-support operations will be below the basic prices by amount recommended by the State Potato Committee and established by WFA.

WPB ORDER WPB Order PR-19 has been amended to eliminate the need for county
PR-19 AMENDED AAA committee certifications on purchases over \$50. A simple
 certification by the farmer is all that the dealer will need to
extend an AA-2 rating for farm production supplies listed in the Order.

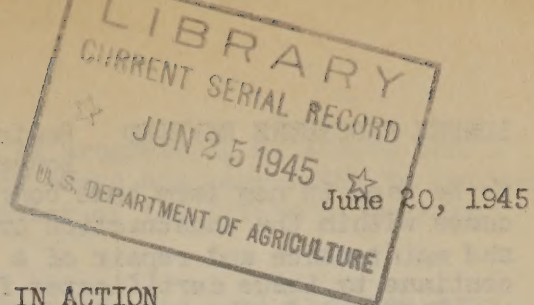
WORLD HOG World hog numbers totaled 255 million head at the beginning of
NUMBERS DOWN 1945, U.S.D.A. reports, compared with the 1944 figure of 280
 million. This is 13 percent fewer than the 1940 record of 294
million, and 10 percent fewer than the 1936-40 average. The decline is mainly
due to reduced hog numbers in the United States and Canada.

* * *

(AAA - NED - "Agriculture in Action" - issued weekly and distributed in North-east to State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, Pennsylvania County Committeemen, New Jersey County Chairmen and County Offices, Connecticut County Offices, and Massachusetts County Offices.)

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War Food Administration
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

COMBINE MATERIALS UNIT
FOR N.Y., N.J., & PA.;
TO OPERATE IN ITHACA, N.Y.

In order to effectuate a more efficient operation of the Conservation Materials Program and a reduction in administrative expense, the State committees of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

have adopted a plan whereby the clerical work formerly done in their respective offices will now be administered in a central office set up within the New York State Office at Ithaca. The Ithaca Unit will also handle the clerical work formerly done by the Regional Materials Office.

The procurement of materials in the Northeast Region has required Regional supervision because of the fact that a large volume of the material is purchased from suppliers furnishing more than one State. Last year 1,200,000 tons of the 1,800,000 tons of liming material furnished in the Northeast Region was purchased from suppliers who shipped into more than one State. Consequently, last year the Regional Office directed the delivery of two-thirds of the liming material purchased in order to effectuate an equitable distribution.

This plan, which was adopted at a Regional Committee meeting and which is open to any State in the Region, in no way affects the administration of policy by county and State committees. County committees will still make their recommendations to State committees and the State committees will continue to recommend to the Director the type of materials program farmers in their area should have. The Regional Office takes the responsibility of contracting for and obtaining the necessary material. This phase of the program will continue to be directed from the Washington office and the unit handling the clerical work at Ithaca will be supervised by the Washington materials personnel.

In general, the only change as far as county offices are concerned, in the three States where the new plan will be put into effect, will be that forms and reports from counties in connection with materials will go directly to the Ithaca Unit and questions on policy and procedure will be directed by counties to the fieldmen and the State office. The Washington office will be responsible for providing a weekly report of the status of the materials program to State offices, under this plan, for distribution to farmer fieldmen and county offices in the three States. This weekly report will show each county its relationship to other counties in the State and once a month a Regional report will be made indicating the relative position of each State. At least once a month, the States will be provided with reasons for any deviation from the program goal in order that this information may be made available to the counties through the fieldmen.

On June 15 the Ithaca Unit took over the materials work for New York, Pennsylvania, and the Regional Office. The New Jersey clerical work will be transferred to this unit on July 1.

* * *

---During the months of April and May 1945, the Pennsylvania State AAA Committee sponsored 46 showings of motion pictures to a total audience of 4368 persons.

LUMBER PROCEDURE REVISED Beginning July 1, county AAA committees may no longer issue farmers lumber certificates for lumber to be used in new farm home construction or remodeling, the cost of which comes within the construction Order L-41 exemption of \$1000 for new construction and maintenance and repair of a single family house. Committees may, however, continue to issue certificates for farm home maintenance and repair within the \$1000 exemption.

If farmers are unable to obtain lumber under these circumstances they should file Form WPB-617 for priority assistance.

Northeast county committees' lumber quotas for the third quarter are (in thousands of board feet):

<u>State</u>	<u>AA-2</u>	<u>AA-3</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>AA-2</u>	<u>AA-3</u>
Connecticut	231	988	New York	1103	4719
Maine	216	923	Pennsylvania	856	3659
Massachusetts	196	838	Rhode Island	23	97
New Hampshire	82	351	Vermont	96	409
New Jersey	587	2508			

MORE POTATOES TO BE LOADED PER CAR To help move the country's bumper crop of early potatoes and to conserve the limited supply of refrigerator cars, ODT has increased the minimum loading required for the commodity.

Growers and shippers must now load 40,000 pounds minimum per car, in California, and 36,000 pounds per car in southern and eastern States.

The new minimum will require about 25,000 cars less to move the expected crop of 64 million bushels of early potatoes than would have been used under the previous 30,000-pound minimum per car.

PERSONAL CERTIFICATION Dairy production payment provisions concerning
LIMITED UNDER DAIRY evidence of milk and butterfat sales have been re-
PRODUCTION PROGRAM vised to limit personal certification to producer-
distributors. The revision became effective
beginning July 1 for the payments on production during April-May-June, 1945.

Except for producer-distributors, acceptable evidence of milk and butterfat production will be limited to milk statements or sales receipts issued by cooperatives, dairies, creameries, and others, showing the amount of milk or butterfat purchased, the date of purchase, and the names of the sellers and buyers.

Producer-distributors may personally certify the amount of milk and butterfat sold, number of cows milked, amount and type of feed used, and customers served, provided the amount reported as sold is consistent with the AAA county committee's knowledge of the individual producer-distributor's business.

* * *

---State certifying officers in the Northeast Region report the following 1944 ACP payments certified as of June 9, 1945: Maine, \$37,393.59; Vermont, \$1,745.10; Massachusetts, \$45,760.39; New York, \$61,375.68; New Jersey, \$752,540.15; Pennsylvania, \$255,873.23; total, \$1,156,688.14.

**FARM-STORAGE REPAIR
CONTINUES IMPORTANT**

Rail movement of grain is progressing at a rate considered impossible a few weeks ago, according to Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

As a result of ODT and ICC action, the Western roads had more than 162,000 boxcars on their lines May 15, compared with only 146,753 on the same date in 1944. Even so, freight cars are expected to continue uncomfortably short until the railroads obtain more cars, more manpower, and some relief from the burdens involved in moving vast quantities of war supplies to the Pacific Coast.

Meanwhile ODT has ordered permits for all grain shipments entering the port of New Orleans and has appointed a port advisory committee, including WFA representatives, to develop ways of increasing grain movement through the port. It is believed that much of the Mississippi Valley grain crop may be handled in barges, thus releasing freight cars for inland points.

As another measure to ease the car shortage, one western railroad has announced that it is converting gondola and cattle cars to carry small grains.

In spite of efforts being made to improve the situation, WFA officials point out, it is inevitable that many farmers will have to store wheat and other small grains on their own farms temporarily. Farmers are again urged to repair storage facilities.

**FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION
STEPPED UP FOR NEXT YEAR**

A farm machinery production program substantially above the past two or three years and representing new highs for some items has been authorized. It is estimated that manufacturers will be able to greatly exceed this minimum production program for some items for the next fiscal year beginning July 1. The minimum production of some of the more important items is shown below with comparisons.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1944-45 Scheduled Production</u>	<u>1945-46 Minimum Program</u>
Grain Drills	46,500	68,000
Manure Spreaders	54,609	75,000
Power and Traction Sprayers	6,644	7,700
Combines, 6 ft. and under	35,066	35,000
Corn Pickers	32,861	46,000
Potato Diggers	7,640	8,000
Mowers, Tractor Mounted	53,649	100,000
Side Delivery Rakes	43,618	60,000
Pick-up Balers	9,349	25,000
Wheel Tractors	152,200	240,000

On April 30, the 1944-45 production was 10.6% behind schedule on an over-all basis. Behind schedule were tractors, 2.2%; attachments, 16%; repairs, 7.5%; and all other items except these averaged an 18.7% lag.

* * *

---Farmers who expect to harvest alsike and Ladino seed this year are urged to increase output as much as possible by careful attention to time and methods of harvesting. Requirements for the two seeds are so large that production may fall short, even though the total acreage set aside for seed this year is fully harvested.

**TRIAL INSURANCE PROGRAM
FOR POTATOES CONSIDERED**

Leo Daigle, county AAA committee chairman, Aroostook County, Maine, Carl Emerling, New York State Committeeman, James Ewart, New Jersey State Committeeman, and a representative from Pennsylvania, not yet announced, will represent the Northeast Region at a meeting in Washington, D. C. the week of June 25 to be held for consideration of trial potato insurance on the 1946 crop. All told, about 18 States will be represented.

No decision has been made as to the States or counties which will be selected for the trial potato insurance.

Representatives have been requested to bring any available data which will help determine costs of production, feasible coverage per acre, and cost of insurance.

**FARM WAGE RATES DOUBLE
THOSE OF THREE YEARS AGO**

Continuation of the upward trend in farm wage rates to a new record was reported by the USDA. All wage categories were higher than two months ago. Monthly rates averaged \$81.30 with board and \$93.10 without board. Daily wages were \$3.65 with board and \$4.16 without board. These are all record highs, except for wages per day with board, which were exceeded slightly in October 1944.

June 1 farm wage rates were about double those paid three years ago. On June 1, 1942, wages per month averaged \$41.50 with board and \$50.40 without board. Daily wages averaged \$1.83 with board and \$2.10 without board.

Farm employment on June 1, 1945, at 10,994,000 persons, was seasonally higher than on May 1, but was 291,000 or about 2½ percent less than on June 1, 1944. Except in the Northeast, total farm employment was below a year ago throughout the entire United States. The largest percentage decreases occurred in the East South Central and the Pacific regions, where total farm employment dropped more than four percent. There were fewer family workers in all geographic regions than a year ago. The number of hired workers, however, was up from last June in the New England, Middle Atlantic and Mountain States. All other regions showed a smaller number of hired hands on farms.

**CHICKS HATCHED IN MAY
SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD**

The number of chicks hatched during May by commercial hatcheries was the second highest of record for that month, the BAE reported. There is an unprecedented demand for chicks for meat purposes. The hatching egg supply continues to be the limiting factor in hatchery production. Hatcheries supplying chicks for broiler production are booked up months in advance.

The number of young chickens on farms June 1 was 1% larger than a year ago and 18% above the 10-year average June holdings.

The demand for chicks at the present time is probably greater than ever before experienced by the hatchery industry. With only a limited supply of hatching eggs available, it is doubtful if hatcheries will be able to supply all the chicks demanded during the next few months. The demand for turkey poults continues very strong. Hatcheries reporting turkey operations during May showed 24% more poults hatched during the month than a year ago. Orders for poults on June 1 for later delivery were four percent larger than the number on order on June 1 last year.

CORN BELT FARMERS URGED
TO MARKET CORN NOW

by marketing corn now.

WFA through AAA, Extension, and the trade is urging farmers in the corn belt to help maintain production of meat, milk, eggs, and other essential war products

The Situation

Need for Corn -- Corn is needed now for three purposes: (1) to provide for the needs of farmers for feed for poultry, dairy cows, hogs and other livestock, (2) to provide corn for the processors manufacturing corn products for direct use in the war, and (3) to provide for the needs of the feed mixing industry.

Shortages of corn for feed have been reported from nearly all States in the eastern half of the United States. Some processors of essential corn products are running on a reduced schedule and others have closed down because corn is not available on the market.

Supply Situation - April 1, 1945, stocks of corn on farms were estimated at 1,361,000,000 bushels. Corn in all positions was estimated at 23 percent more than on April 1, 1944.

The carryover of corn next October 1 may amount to 450 to 500 million bushels which would be more than double the carryover, October 1, 1944.

Recent Actions - On June 14, OPA announced the corn price ceiling would not be changed since the present ceiling reflects parity to the producer as required by the Price Control Act.

WFA has issued an order prohibiting sale of corn to a distiller, or the purchase of corn by a distiller or an exporter on or after June 16, 1945. The order also prohibits the use of previously acquired corn in manufacturing alcohol or for export unless the corn is acquired under contracts entered into before June 11, 1945.

Transportation - As the rail shipments of war goods to the Pacific Coast increase and the winter wheat harvest moves north, shipments of corn by rail are likely to become more difficult. June offers the best possibility for rail shipment of corn for some time to come.

Summary - There is corn. The price ceiling is not to be changed. Corn sold now will be used for food, livestock feed or essential war industries, not for alcohol or export.

The greatest need is by other farmers -- to maintain their milk, poultry, egg, and meat production.

Any farmer who has corn which can be sold will be helping the urgent need for feed to maintain production of meat, milk and eggs and other essential war products by selling now.

ARMY TRUCKS Farmers in four South Carolina counties will receive the first
TO THE RESCUE surplus trucks allocated under the new priority system to
prevent impairment of farm production.

Seventy-four Army trucks from Government surplus property have been allocated to Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, and Greenville Counties to aid in marketing the tremendous peach crop now ripening. Peach production in the area is at a record, and for the State as a whole is estimated at more than 5½ million bushels, approximately twice 1944 production and almost three times the ten-year (1934-43) average.

The trucks will be sold June 26 at Spartanburg, S.C. to dealers who agree to resell the trucks to AAA-certified buyers for use in the designated counties.

AAA committees will issue certificates for purchase of the trucks to individual farmers or farmers' cooperatives on the basis of need for transportation to save the food produced.

FSA LOANS FOR The Farm Security Administration has been authorized
RETURNING SERVICEMEN by Congress to lend \$25,000,000 in the next 12 months
to returning servicemen who want to buy family-size
farms, and will start making these earmarked loans on July 2, through more than 2,000 county offices. Part of an additional \$25,000,000, not restricted for the use of veterans, also may be used to make loans to discharged servicemen.

The loans, made under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, can cover the full purchase price of a farm and allow up to 40 years for repayment. They bear interest at 3 percent on the unpaid balance. Applicants must find for themselves the farms they wish to purchase. Each farm is appraised, and a loan is made only when the purchase price is in line with the farm's actual value, based on its long-range earning capacity.

* * *

--The Milkweed Floss Collection Campaign of the Department of Agriculture last year was highly successful, securing about 2,150,000 bags of pods, which will yield approximately 1,650,000 pounds of floss. This is sufficient to meet Government needs for this material. Therefore, there will be no collection program this year, and the office of the Milkweed Floss Division of War Hemp Industries, Inc. at Petoskey, Michigan, will be closed.

* * *

(AAA-NE - "Agriculture in Action" issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, Pennsylvania County Committeemen, New Jersey County Chairmen and County Offices, Connecticut County Offices, and Massachusetts County Offices)

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Division, AAA, WFA
June 21, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

Nature Takes Over the Food Battle

There are two battles of food production nowadays. One is the battle of talk. The other is the battle of action. All sorts of folks are in the battle of talk. Sometimes it seems as though everybody were in it. And if all the energy that is expended by it could be turned into beefsteaks or eggs, there wouldn't be any shortages.

That's all right. This is America -- the land of the free-spoken. We have to have our fun some way. Also it's the way democracy manages to work -- and do a pretty good job of it.

But the battle of action is something else. On the food front, the farmers have that to themselves. And this year, too, is turning out to be a tough one for them all across the country.

The longer I live, the more convinced I get that there isn't any such thing as normal weather. When the weather isn't normal, it piles up problems for the farmer. This year has been about as far from normal, so far, as one often gets.

The area of continuous cold and almost continuous rain stretched all across the north of the country as far as the Rockies. It was a late spring in the Pacific Northwest, too -- only they didn't have that extra early start that our part of the country had in March.

There has been a persistent drought area in the Southwest that is now reaching up as far as Western Kansas to do some damage.

Yet, in spite of all this, farmers have contrived to make a pretty good start. Reports on acreages planted are coming in now and they are reassuring. It is not possible to give definite figures on the later-planted crops, but there is every reason to expect an acreage of corn close to last year's, and good acreages of most of the other critically needed crops.

Plantings couldn't help being a little late but they are better in that respect than last year. Yet, total production beat all records last year. It took exceptionally fine growing weather in midsummer and a late fall to give that happy result. Last week showed us that Nature hasn't forgotten how to produce hot days this year, either.

A few crops are irreparably damaged. Some of our fruit crops, apples especially, are going to be very small. And tomato plants set to produce canning tomatoes have taken a bad beating. They may come back to normal, but it will take a minor miracle. Scarcity of tomatoes would be bad. A couple of dozen extra plants in the garden are a mighty good idea this year.

The wheat crop still promises a record yield, although it hasn't quite held up to the earlier prospect. The hay crop is not likely to set a record, but promises a good yield.

Pastures for the country average very good. Early potato yields are high. Putting everything together, it can still be a good year. It could even be very good -- or with bad weather, it could be pretty bad.

But whatever the outcome, the lateness of the spring has piled up work for the farmer for the next couple of months. Cultivating and harvesting all come at once. That's tough any time -- particularly tough with farm labor shorter than ever.

The outlook for livestock production is excellent. Dairymen have managed to produce more than 10 billion pounds of milk a month since the start of the year. If pastures stay good, it looks like another record. That milk was obtained the hard way. Dairymen have been feeding grain very heavily clear up into June. It's cost money, but it has paid better than if we'd let production drop off as the cold weather held back the pastures. And the public needed all the milk that could be produced, and then some.

The number of chickens on farms on June 1 was already a little above last year's number, in spite of small hatches in the early months. Reports are that hatcheries are still setting all the good hatching eggs that they can get. It won't be at all surprising if more chickens are raised this year than in any year before.

The number of hens on farms is down about 7 or 8 percent from last year, and egg production is down about 6 percent. Sales of hens for meat are not at an abnormally high rate except in the Northeast and on the Pacific Coast.

There are no recent official reports on pig numbers, but unofficial opinions indicate that we have now and in prospect a lot of pigs. Whether or not there will be enough to create a tight feed grain situation will depend largely on how the late-planted corn crop comes along.

As for the beef that doesn't seem to be in the market, the beef experts tell us that the quantity of beef and veal that somebody is eating and is going to eat this year is about the most the country has ever had in one year.

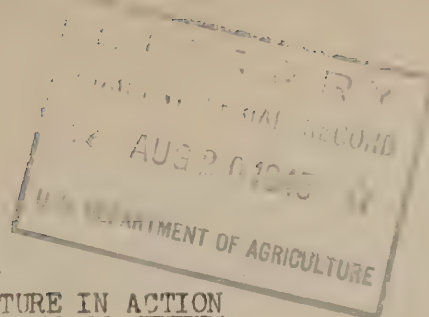
I don't know who the somebodies are who are eating that beef. I know they don't live around my house. I do know that they include the armed forces.

But, actually, the meat shortage is shortage of pork. That makes shortage of total meat. And that pork shortage appears likely to grow decidedly less the latter part of next winter. The pigs are on the way.

That's about the story of 1945 food production right now. It hangs in the balance for the next two months. It can be big -- and then again, unfavorable weather could present us with some real shortages.

You would think, from some of the things you hear in the battle of words, that you can turn on and off food production like you can manufacture of tanks and planes. But there are times when Mother Nature pretty well takes the controls away from man -- when the planting is done -- and the sun and the rain decide the outcome. June and July and August are peculiarly Nature's time.

1.42
d.4 Agr
War Food Administration
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.



June 27, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

1945 PRICE SUPPORT FOR
INTERMEDIATE POTATOES AS
IT OPERATES THRU DEALERS

WFA in the May 18 support price schedule for late potatoes, announced: "Under the new program the farmers will be required to offer all marketable grades of potatoes in a given

lot. This will preclude acceptance by WFA of potatoes offered where the top grade has been sorted out and sold and only the lower grades are offered." The purpose of requiring the entire lot of potatoes being offered to WFA whenever the lower grades are offered is to insure producers a return of not less than 90% of parity on their entire crop and yet prevent the misuse of the program which occurred in some areas last year.

In order to facilitate the operation of this program it has been necessary to make the following changes from the 1944 program:

1. Producers offering U.S. No. 1 size B and U.S. No. 2 grade potatoes to WFA for support will also be required to offer all the better grades in the same lot to WFA and to certify that the potatoes offered represent all the potatoes in said lot.
2. Certified dealers offering U.S. No. 1 size B and U.S. No. 2 grade potatoes to WFA under the support program will be required to offer a fixed proportion of the better grades. Every sack of U.S. No. 1 size B or U.S. No. 2 grade must be accompanied by a specified number of sacks of U.S. No. 1 or U. S. Commercial grade.

The Office of Supply will announce from time to time the number of sacks of better grade potatoes (U.S. No. 1 and U.S. Commercial) which certified dealers must offer with each sack of U.S. No. 1 Size B and U.S. No. 2. For certified dealers potatoes offered in this ratio will constitute a given lot. The ratio will be based on the average proportion of each grade being harvested in the area. State, area, and county potato committees will keep the Regional Office of Supply advised of the average proportion of each grade being dug and marketed in an area. These proportions should be broken down by varieties when necessary.
4. Prices paid to producers, associations of producers, and certified dealers offering potatoes to WFA under this support program will be at the basic prices less any applicable deductions for each of the above four grades in any given lot.
5. However, a certified dealer in making purchases from producers is only required to pay the basic prices less any approved deductions for the two better grades of potatoes (U.S. No. 1 and U.S. Commercial). A certified dealer may pay prices lower than the basic price less approved deductions for U.S. No. 1 size B and U.S. No. 2 grades provided the total amount paid for any lot of potatoes is not less than would have been obtained had the producers received the basic price less applicable approved deductions for the total amount of each grade of potatoes contained in the lot.

REPORT OF PROGRESS
UNDER 1944 A.C.P.

The following tabulation shows the progress on farm reports and applications for payment under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program with a comparison of enrollment in the 1944 and 1945 programs for the period ending May 30, 1945.

State	Report of Performance		Application for Payment		Farms Enrolled		
	Est.	%	Est.	%	1944	1945	%
	Partici-	Rep'ting	Total	Rec'd			1945
	pating	Perform.	Appli-	State			of
	Farms		cations	Office	1944	1945	1944
Maine	12,636	82.6%	520	91.1%	12,986	11,909	91.7%
N.H.	6,511	92.1	0		6,511	5,530	84.9
Vt.	14,558	99.8	73	87.7	14,713	12,982	88.2
Mass.	11,433	100.0	2737	98.0	12,625	9,663	76.5
Conn.	5,381	82.4	0		5,480	4,878	89.0
R.I.	1,018	93.2			1,018	914	89.8
N.Y.	75,157	75.1	1,303	97.5	79,044	63,070	79.8
N.J.	11,745	96.9	9,050	98.9	13,793	12,008	87.0
Pa.	93,790	97.3	7,315	82.0	101,460	93,997	92.6
Total	232,229	89.1	21,498	92.3	247,630	214,951	86.8

HIGH MILK PRODUCTION LIKELY TO CONTINUE A record rate of milk production is in prospect in 1945 and milk production is likely to continue at a high level in 1946, if average or better-than-average weather prevails. Milk cow numbers will probably continue at or near an all-time high, and unit returns for dairy products through the first quarter of 1946, because of dairy production payments, will be higher than in 1944.

Milk production on farms during May was 12.6 billion pounds, an all time high, 6% above May 1944. Milk production per cow in herds of crop correspondents on June 1 was also at an all-time high of 18.64 pounds per cow milked, although the percentage of cows milked was below average. Liberal grain feeding and above-average pasture conditions were responsible for the high level of production per cow. Total milk production for 1945 probably will be between 120 and 122 billion pounds, depending on weather, compared with 119 billion pounds in 1944 and 104 billion pounds, the average for 1935-39.

Demand for dairy products will continue strong through 1945 and early 1946, even if some decline in national income takes place. Accordingly, prices received by farmers for the remainder of 1945 and the first part of 1946 will be nearly the same as in 1944. With milk production at a record level, April output of manufactured whole milk products was at or near an all-time high. Creamery butter production in April was 6% below that of last year. Output for the first four months of 1945 was at an annual rate of about 1,450 million pounds. By the latter half of 1945, creamery butter output should equal or exceed that of the corresponding months of last year.

* * *

Certifying officers in the Northeast report the following payments certified under the 1944 ACP through June 16: Maine \$39,393.59; Vermont, \$2,203.39; Massachusetts, \$45,760.39; New York, \$61,397.38; New Jersey, \$765,805.99; Pennsylvania, \$266,678.08; total, \$1,181,238.82.

VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE IN PURCHASE OF FARM MACHINERY

Veterans of this war are given preference over nearly all other prospective purchasers of new farm machinery through an order issued

by the War Food Administration.

Provision for this special opportunity for veterans is made in War Food Order No. 135, which is effective June 25, 1945. Under the Order, veterans who can show both the need for and the inability to obtain farm machinery to establish or reestablish themselves in farming may obtain preference certificates that require dealers to give priority to their needs.

Many veterans were forced to dispose of their farm machinery when they answered their country's call to service, the WFA pointed out. It is essential that they be given an opportunity to equip their farms again quickly. These men have earned the right to reestablish themselves without delay, and their contribution to wartime food production is also needed.

County Agricultural Conservation Committees will issue the veterans' preference certificates. Dealers are required to honor these certificates notwithstanding any prior commitments or contracts for sale other than those carrying War Production Board ratings. The only orders carrying WPB ratings are for the military, or in those rare cases where farmers may be given a rating in an emergency situation. However, no dealer is required to honor the certificate of a veteran who is unwilling or unable to meet the regularly established price and terms of sale or payment. In case a dealer receives more than one veteran's certificate for the same piece of equipment, he is required to honor the certificates in the order of their receipt.

The items of machinery and equipment for which preference certificates may be issued are those listed in the WPA farm machinery Order L-257-c not including repair parts.

The order provides safeguards against misuse of certificates, appeal procedure for both veteran and dealer, and penalties for violations of the order. Any person wilfully violating the order is subject to both criminal and civil prosecution, and a dealer who violates the order may be prohibited from receiving, delivering, or using any equipment covered by the order.

The Director of Materials and Facilities, WFA, will administer the Order, delegating certain powers to the AAA.

WFA PLACES PROCESSED CHERRIES UNDER SET-ASIDE

Because the prospective production of red sour cherries is below average, the WFA has issued WFO 133, requiring a 100% set-aside of all the hot packed and frozen cherries processed in 1945. The order became effective June 20, 1945. In addition to requiring processors to hold all of their 1945 packs for sale to Government agencies, WFO 133 restricts the commercial processing of red sour cherries to hot packing and freezing. The Order also limits the amount a processor in any State except New York may freeze to 25% of the frozen quantity he processed in 1944. In New York a processor may freeze up to 50% of his 1944 frozen quantity. The higher percentage was made applicable to New York State in view of the restrictions on the freezing of New York cherries in the base year 1944 under WFO 107.

PENNA. REVIEWS 1946 AAA
PROGRAM PROPOSALS AT MEETINGS

The Pennsylvania State AAA Committee has scheduled four meetings for studying proposals for the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program. County AAA chairmen and secretaries met June 18 at Pittsburgh and subsequent meetings have been set for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, and Scranton.

CEILINGS ON WHITE
MARROW AND WHITE
KIDNEY BEANS INCREASED

F.o.b. shipping-point ceilings on white marrow and white kidney beans have been increased \$1 and \$1.40 per hundred pounds, respectively, the OPA has announced.

At retail the increase will amount to one cent per pound on white marrow beans and one and a half cents per pound on white kidney beans.

The new f.o.b. shipping-point ceilings, effective June 26 are (per hundred pounds):

Marrow Beans (not including red marrow)		White Kidney Beans	
U.S. Choice Hand Picked	\$8.50	U.S. Choice Hand Picked	\$9.60
U.S. No. 1	8.40	U.S. No. 1	9.50
U.S. No. 2	8.25	U.S. No. 2	9.35
U.S. No. 3 and lower	8.00	U.S. No. 3 and lower	9.10

This increase resulted from a review by OPA of customary price differentials between white marrow and white kidney beans and other varieties of dry beans, covering a period from 1937 through 1941. The study revealed that present ceilings on these two varieties are too low. The increases, approved by the Office of Economic Stabilization, are necessary to correct a gross inequity, OPA said.

1945 PIG CROP MAY
BE LARGER THAN 1944

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1945 is expected to be a little larger than that of 1944, the Department of Agriculture reports. The combined 1945 pig crop would be about 87,000,000, compared with 86,753,000 in 1944 and 121,706,000 in 1943. Total hogs over 6 months old on farms June 1, 1945, were about 26% less than a year earlier and 29% below 2 years earlier.

Spring pig crop - The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1945 (Dec. 1, 1944 to June 1, 1945) is estimated at 51,687,000 head. This number is down 3,741,000 or 7% from the 1944 spring crop, 30% from the record crop of 1943, or 15% from the crop of 1942. The number of sows that farrowed in the 1945 spring season is estimated at 8,204,000, a decrease of 983,000 or 11%.

Fall Intentions - Farmers' reports on breeding intentions indicate that 5,548,000 sows will farrow in the fall season of 1945. This would be an increase of 607,000 or 12% over fall farrowings in 1944, but would be 27% below 1943 and about 19% below 1942. The indicated number of sows to farrow is considerably below that set as the fall pig crop goal by the WFA, announced early in April. This called for an increase in fall farrowings of about 18% and a fall pig crop of about 27,000,000. If the number of pigs saved per litter this fall should be about equal to the five-year (1939-43) average, the pig crop from the indicated 5,548,000 sows would be about 35,300,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON
BEEF PRODUCTION PROGRAM

The following questions and answers were prepared by AAA on June 15 to clarify the beef production payment program to feeders. The program provides for a payment of 50 cents per hundredweight to feeders for sales of good and choice cattle weighing 800 pounds or more. The feeder is required to own the cattle for at least 30 days and sell at not less than the minimum stabilization price of his zone. The cattle must be sold and delivered to a legally authorized slaughterer within 29 days.

1. Who is a legally authorized slaughterer? Any slaughterer who is operating under Federal inspection or any slaughterer who is operating pursuant to the regulation and orders of the OPA.
2. Can a slaughterer who also is a cattle feeder collect the payment? Yes, provided no payment had previously been made on his cattle, and if he had fed the cattle 30 days or more and if they weighed at least 800 pounds, with the resulting carcass grading A or AA beef when slaughtered. He also is eligible to collect payment on cattle raised by himself that meet the requirements at the time of slaughter.
3. What type of evidence must a feeder other than a feeder-slaughterer present to his county AAA committee in applying for payment? Written evidence substantiating (a) the date of sale; (b) the name of buyer; (c) the point of sale; (d) the number of head; (e) the total liveweight; (f) the price received per hundredweight; (g) and the name of the legally authorized slaughterer to whom sold. These facts may be verified by sales receipts, invoices, scale tickets, or other written evidence from the buyer. In addition, the feeder, if he did not raise the cattle, must show the status of the cattle at the time he purchased them by furnishing the name of the person from whom purchased and the date of purchase.
4. What type of evidence must a feeder-slaughterer present in applying for payment? Invoices, scale tickets, account purchases, slaughter sheets, or receipts showing (a) date of purchase, (b) the person from whom purchased, (c) price paid per hundredweight, (d) number of head, (e) liveweight when purchased, (f) date of slaughter, (g) liveweight when slaughtered, and (h) grade of carcass.
5. Must a feeder other than a feeder-slaughterer sell his cattle directly to a legally authorized slaughterer to obtain the payments? No. However, the evidence must show that the cattle in question were sold and delivered within 29 days to a legally authorized slaughterer.
6. Does each animal in a drove have to weigh at least 800 pounds for the feeder to collect the subsidy? No. The average weight and price are acceptable but cattle of similar weight and grade should be weighed and priced separately from other cattle.
7. Are cattle that are sold by the head and not by weight eligible for the payment? Yes. However, the payment will not be made unless the cattle are weighed later and the total price received is divided by the total weight. The minimum price and weight, and the length of ownership must be considered in determining their eligibility.

8. How should a feeder go about collecting the payment? Deliver the written evidence to the county AAA office in the county where his farm or feed lot is located. If he is eligible, the payment will be made by sight draft issued by the county AAA committee.

9. When is the beef production payment program effective? It covers all eligible cattle sold on or after May 19, 1945, as long as authorized funds for payment are available.

10. How is the point of sale determined? It is the location where title to and ownership of the cattle passed from applicant to buyer. This point may differ from the place where the cattle are weighed.

11. Where a percent shrink is applied to the weight of cattle at point of sale before applying the price per hundredweight agreed upon for the transaction, what weight will be used in determining eligibility? In all cases the weight used in determining eligibility must be the net weight on which settlement is made.

12. If satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that the cattle were sold to a legally authorized slaughterer, must the cattle be slaughtered before payment is made? No, except where a feeder applying for payment is also the legally authorized slaughterer.

13. If the legally authorized slaughterer resells the cattle for further feeding instead of slaughtering them, how will duplicate payments be prevented? In such cases, the applicant for payment must prove to the satisfaction of the county committee that payment has not been made previously on the same cattle.

14. If the applicant raises cattle in one State and feeds them in feed lots in another State, in which State and county will he apply for payment? Application will be made in the State where the cattle were located during the last feeding period before sale as eligible cattle. The county will be the county in which the farm, ranch, or feed lot is located or deemed to be located for purpose of the AAA program.

CENSUS SHOWS NATION'S FARMS ARE DECREASING Fewer farms than 10 years ago, and in some regions less acreage of farm land, are revealed in preliminary agricultural census reports on 27 counties in three different regions. In ten counties in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the number of farms had decreased about 1800 compared with 1935; farmland had decreased 100,000 acres. In Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma the number of farms in six counties decreased almost 700; farm acreage had increased about 46,000 acres, however, compared with 1935. This trend was repeated in 11 counties in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, where farms decreased by about 1600, while acreage in farms increased around 68,000 acres.

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(AAA - NED - "Agriculture in Action" issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to AAA State Committeemen, State Executive Assistants, Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; County Chairmen in New Jersey, and County Committeemen in Pennsylvania)

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region
Radio Transcription
WBZ - Boston, Massachusetts
June 28, 1945

One rock of solid fact appeared last week above the tumultuous sea of claims, statements, and charges about the meat situation. It's the regular pig crop report that is issued every year at this time.

It gives the latest official estimates of how many pigs are being raised now -- that is, how big the spring pig crop is -- and how many more pigs are likely to be born in the fall pig crop.

These are, of course, estimates, but they are based on great numbers of reports from farmers who are regular and tested reporters and they are assembled by techniques proved over the years. The estimates are the product of men whose business it is to get figures right. They are, by far, the most dependable information available from any source.

By these estimates there were a little over fifty-one and one-half million pigs saved in the United States this spring, as compared with a little under fifty-five and one-half million last spring. That's ninety-three percent as many this spring. It is, however, about three and one-half million more than the average for the ten years before 1944. That's seven percent more than usual.

The news about the fall pig crop is pretty good for those who are interested in more meat -- and who isn't?

The fall crop for the country is estimated as thirteen percent bigger than last year's fall crop. That ought to help -- eventually. Of course, those extra pigs won't be coming to market until next year. We shall eat them -- but not for a good while.

Of course, how many pounds of pork are produced depends on the size of the animals that are marketed as well as on the number. Those that are going to market now are being fed to large weights.

For instance, the barrows and gilts slaughtered in the seven leading markets of the country in May, averaged to weigh two-hundred sixty-three pounds apiece. That is the largest average weight ever. It is nearly thirty pounds apiece more than the five-year average, -- practically thirty pounds more than even a year ago.

Somewhat the same thing is true of the beef cattle. There is the largest proportion of fat cattle coming to market that has come for a long time. Of last week's Chicago receipts of steers, ninety-one percent were good or choice. The weights of steers are also high.

There is a large run of cows and heifers coming to market. If they are added in, they, of course, reduce average weights a little.

This run of breeding stock which has now continued for a good while seems to be the result of the conclusion among beef producers that they have expanded beef numbers to the limit of the capacity of the ranges and the feed supplies.

As a matter of fact, sober people who are looking ahead are beginning to wonder whether there aren't as many meat animals in prospect as it is safe for us to have.

We had another week of heavy rain last week in the great feed grain producing area. It set the corn crop back still further. There were lots of bottom lands still flooded and growth was slow and cultivation impossible over wide upland areas.

We can't feed any more animals than we can produce feed for. The Northeast is not interested in having so many pigs that there isn't feed enough left for cows and hens.

The future feed supply is hanging in the balance right now. It's out there in the corn fields of the country, looking a bit puny and yellow. Of course, it could still be a good crop. A few sunshiny days could do a lot to offset this bad start.

For a good ways ahead, the amount of meat that will come to market is pretty well set. How much civilians will have will depend largely on how much is needed by the armed forces.

I think we all want those boys to have whatever they need. They deserve the best that we can give them. Do the best we can -- we have in comparison so little to give.

If, however, the readjustments in military plans should reduce requirements, even slightly, it will make a material increase in the amounts available for the folks back home.

If those requirements shouldn't be reduced, we face some more of what the experts call "monotony of diet." But, if the weather is good, a little less "monotony" appears likely as time goes on.